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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

#### SIX PAGES.

#### MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Metropolitan Lodge, Masons, Masonic Manchester Chapter, Masons, Masonic Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Owen's Hall. Marshall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Cen-

Marshall Longe, Ranghis of Pythale, Celetral Hall.

Section No. 202, E. R., K. of P., 115 north
Twentieth street.
Roane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall.
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's

Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.

Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hall. Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall. Lee Lodge, Tonti, Eagle Hall. Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Laubo's Hall. A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. G. U. A. M.,

Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Elghth and Hull. Council, Royal Arcanum, Lee Camp Hall. Belvidere Council, Royal Arcanum, Cen-

West End Council, E. L. of A., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druid Hall. Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere

Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Sol-St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-

sixth and Grac Richmond Lodge, U. O. of S., Springfield Hall.

uart Horse Guards, Snyder building. Chesterfield Troop, Leader Hall.

General Murat Halstead, who has never been super eded in his office of Field Marshal of the Republican party, is having a hard time trying to galvanize the moribund concern, and he will never succeed in arousing it from its death stupor 4f he publishes such sensible squibs as this:

Two millions of gold from the banks of St. Louis for the Treasury, in ex-change for Treasury and national bank notes, is an item showing that the pub-lic credit is not disestablished. There would be no serious trouble if it were not for the wild policy of persistently purchasing hundreds of tons of silver and dumping it in cellars, issuing upon it gold value paper, that must be re-deemed in gold, while the silver is un-sold."

The Field Marshal is certainly not so old as to be losing his memory to the extent of forgetting that the law which fastened on the country "the wild policy of persistently purchasing hundreds of tons of silver and dumping it in cellars, issuing upon it gold value paper that must be redeemed in gold, while the silver is unsold," was a law passed by a Congress Republican in both branches, and was approved by a President who was Republican to the heart's core.

The appointment by Mr. Gladstone of John Ruskin as Poet Laureate of Great Britain is looked upon either as an evidence of the impairment of mind of the grand old man, or as a joke perpetrated by the Premier. Mr. Ruskin is a man who has made fame as a prose writer, but he has never made any claim to being a poet, and one or the other of these conclusions was very naturally suggested by his appointment of Ruskin as successor of Lord Tennyson. That Mr. Gladstone's mind is not at all impaired can be seen by his masterful management of the Irish Home Rule bill in Parliament. despite the heterogeneous and small majority at his back. The joke idea, therefore, seems to have some reason in it, and, if it is correct, it is certainly very unbecoming in the Premier of Great Britain to indulge his humorous propensities at the expense of a man of Mr. Ruskin's standing and reputation.

The New York Commercial Bulletin calls attention to the fact that capital is leaving Kansas, and, that the farmers, being unable to borrow money, are in a deplorable condition. Nothing else could e expected. What capitalist is going to vest money in a State under control the Third party, the foundation principles of which is opposition to capitalists and the establishment of socialism in the country? The same condition of affairs would be found in any State where such principles are permitted to govern the people.

#### THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

Readers of The Times need not be told that The Times has never taken any stock in the American side of the case now being tried before the International Court of Arbitration at Paris. We have always held the opinion that the whole business was a piece of lingoism got up by Mr. Blaine in conformity with his ineradicable propensity for the sensational, with no merit whatever in the position he took. The leading article in the May number of the North American Review is an elaborate exposition of the United States' side of the case by the Hon. Benjamin W. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Harrison's administration. Mr. Tracy's department was especially concerned in the discussion whilst it was in its diplomatic form, and it may, therefore, be confidently assumed that Mr. Tracy was fully apprised of all the facts and the American views on those facts. In reading his article we feel, therefore, that we are considering all that is worth attention that will be presented to the international court.

Whilst Mr. Blaine was conducting the controversy with Great Britain he placed the right of this Government to seize Canadian scalers upon three grounds. First, that Behring Sea was a closed sea, belonging jointly to the United States and Russia. Second, that the seals were our property, and we had the right to protect our property in any and all places, and third, that the dictates of humanity authorized us to protect them from the brutal and indiscriminate slaughter of the mother seals aimed at by the scalers.

Mr. Tracy very wisely wholly abandons the "closed sea" proposition, and the humanity one is used only as an accessory to the third. He places his whole case upon the proposition that the seals are our property, and that we have the right to protect our property in the open sea, outside the three-miles line, within which the law of nations gives us a jurisdiction.

By the laws of England and America, and, we believe, by the laws of every civilized country, a man may undoubtedly acquire property rights in wild animalsanimals ferae naturae, as they are called. And under certain conditions this property right in these animals must be respected by other men. If wild swans frequent a pond on a man's farm in Gloucestershire, England, and the owner of the pond succeeds in getting hold of them and marks them as his own, his neighbor must respect his property rights in those swans, if they happen to fly over and alight in the pond of that neighbor.

So, if a man in Gloucestershire have wild animals of any sort on his property, which have a habit of wandering off, but always with an intention of coming back. as pigeons and bees, for instance, all other persons in England must respect his property rights in those creatures. him thus: In the one case his property grows out of the fact that he has actually taken possession of the creature at one time, and marked him for his own, and, in the other, that his land is the home which the animal has adopted for his home, and, whenever he leaves it, it is with the intention of returning to that home. The mark makes the property in the one instance, the intention causes it in the other. Mr. Tracy argues that our islands are the seals' home, and that whenever they leave, it is with the intention of returning to their home, and that this justifies us in going out to sea to meet them on their return as far as the necessities of the case require.

This is a very plausible and taking way of stating the case, but it wholly ignores a most important factor in the problem. The law-making power of England makes law for every foot of English soil. It may, therefore, ordain that a property right belonging to a man in Gloucestershire shall be respected by another in Herefordshire, because all are under the central jurisdiction, and it can make the law what it pleases for

But, suppose the swan, Instead of alighting in Herefordshire, files across the channel, and alights upon the farm of a Frenchman. Would any one contend that the Frenchman was under an obligation to respect the Englishman's right of property? Of course not. It would be the same if he alighted upon the ocean five miles away from English territory, He would then be upon common domain, and whoever passed would be subject to the laws of his own country, owing no obedience whatever to the laws of any other country. And though, when swimming there upon the bosom of the ocean. an Englishman would be required to respect the mark of the so-called owner of the bird, to the subject of any other power he would be wild game. This, then, is exactly the case of our seals. To Americans, they are property of the United States Government. To citizens or subjects of all other powers they are

simply wild game. A word, now, as to Mr. Tracy's proposition that the laws of nations justify us in going beyond the three-mile line, if the necessities of the case demand it. Mr. Tracy is totally wrong about this. The laws of nations justify us in using force | duced." within the three-mile line only,

Cases such as he puts are cases in which a nation may prefer to go to war and for two reasons, which are: First, rather than abide by the laws of nations, but international law does not, therefore. justify the act. For instance, he cites this

Suppose, says he, Englishmen should anchor a pest ship in the open ocean ten miles away from the harbor of New York, but directly in the line of our prodigious commerce. Would the United States permit it to remain there? We say, unhesitatingly, that in our opinion they would not; but in removing it they Reichstag should refuse to adopt it, I would violate the rights, of Eng- am determined to carry the bill into lishmen under the laws of nations. The removal would be so reasonable that it is not probable England would make termined, in case this hope is disappointany stir about it, but we should take ed, to stake all my power to obtain en-

moval. The case, therefore, is one in which it is to be hoped the arbitration commission will recommend to the powers of the world a code that will secure the seal. But it is not one in which we can justify our position upon the laws of na-

#### CARLYLE HARRIS' STATEMENT.

The post-mortem statement of the young murderer, Carlyle Harris, who was executed by electricity in Sing Sing prison

fore the courts on this trial, doubt greatly as to his guilt. He in this document, as he did while sitting in the death chair, immediately previous to being strapped within its fatal arms, and one minute before the death-dealing electrodes were clamped on his head for the purpose of snuffing out the spark of life within his body, declared most solemnly and emphatically that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to die. Such a statement, coming from the lips of one who claims to believe in the Christian religion, and the immortality of the soul, was enough to make the average man pause and doubt whether, after all, a

judicial murder had not been committed. When the facts of the case are considered, however, there is no room for such a doubt. Harris had been tried by an impartial and capable jury of twelve men, and after they had heard and considered the testimony in the trial, they felt obliged to pronounce him guilty of the charge against him. Then the case was carefully and thoroughly reviewed by the court of appeals, which unhesitatingly confirmed the verdict of the jury, and closely the evidence, and every point approved of the finding of the jury and

to have been committed. The case was very similar in many respects to that of Thomas J. Cluverius. whose trial for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, and subsequent execution, excited so much interest throughout Virginia a few years ago. He committed a crime somewhat like that of Harris, and he, too, was tried by a jury of twelve men, each member of which was a person of intelligence, and who felt fully convinced of his guilt after hearing the evidence in his case, which was, as in that of Harris, purely circumstantial. His trial was also carefully reviewed by the court of appeals, and by the Governor, and both sustained the jury. And yet he, although a professor of religion, and although every one at all familiar with the evidence was satisfied of his guilt, to the last declared his innocence.

The only conclusion that can be deduced from both these cases is that when a man is so devoid of conscience as to commit hase and cruel murder, he is desperate and wicked enough to tell a lie, even though on the verge of being ushered by death into the presence of his

#### DID THE EMPEROR SAY IT?

If we could credit the statement of what the Emperoy of Germany said as telegraphed to the Dispatch, that statement would be the most momentous one that has come from a crowned head for a long time. The Dispatch's cable quotes

"I have been seriously disappointed in the patriotism of the late Reichstag. I hope the coming Reichstag will adopt the Military bill, but if the coming Reichstag should refuse to adopt it I am determined carry the bill into effect despite the apatriotic opposition. I know myself mpatriotic opposition. I know myself hat I am alone with the federated princes and the prople. If this were really what the Emperor

said it would be an unconditional ancouncement that he intended, by the aid of the army, to overthrow constitutional government in Germany and set up a military dictatorship. The dictatorship would be just as complete in case the new Reichstag adopted the bill as if it did not, for if it adopted the bill that would be done under distinct notice from the sovereign that he should put its principles into force whether the Reichstag adopted them or whether it rejected fore, under compulsion and coercion, and the Emperor's will would in that case be the law just as effectively as though he should decree and then enforce it as the law.

Happily, however, we do not believe that the Emperor said this, or anything at all like it. Our own cable dispatch

to the rejection of the bill. On the con-trary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional acceptance of it. The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in de-feating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words which might

tlemen have been spoken.
"I was obliged to dissolve the Reichstag pass the bill. I am determined, in case this hope also be disappointed, to stake all in my power to obtain enactment of re, for I am too thoroughly con-

"We are hearing much about the exnot think that the German people will allow themselves to be excited by irre-sponsible meddlers. On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the Princes of the Federal States, the people and the army. I thank you, gentlemen, for your leval interest. My desire was the bill, as I did when the bill was intro

Now we believe this to be the correct report of what Emperor William said, that The Times reports of public matters are the reliable reports of them; and, second, that what the Dispatch's cable credits him with saying would be the utterances of a madman, while what we quote above is the entirely reasonable utterance of a very earnest man, deeply intent upon having the law governing the army amended if it is possible to reach that end.

It is one thing to say "if the coming effect despite unpatriotic opposition"-it is quite another thing to say "I am dethat chance in performing the act of re- actment of the measure." The one utterance announces an intention to force the people to accept his will as law; the other announces that he will exhaust every resource of his power to induce the legislative body to enact his project into law. The one is the act of a despot; the other is the act of a very earnest man, who may also be a very devoted patriot.

When we read the first telegram above quoted we prepared ourselves for a highly sensational article for our readers. We were very sorry to read our own afterwards and find that we had to descend last Monday, and which was published from the altitudes of a Napoleon the yesterday, is calculated to make anyone, First atmosphere to the ordinary everynot fully familiar with the evidence be- day hum-drum tramp of business life,

It is a pity the world will not allow all newspaper correspondents to be sensational; we should experience many emo-

#### tions that we know nothing of now. THE TIMES SUPPORTS ALL DEMO-

CRATIC NOMINEES. The Dispatch wishes to know whether The Times will support the Democratic ticket for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General in the coming fall if they are all free silverites. We reply that we shall do so to the very best of our ability. The State officers have nothing whatever to do with the coinage or other monetary laws of the United States. That is a matter under the control of Congress exclusively. So far, therefore, as practical results are concerned, it is a matter of no consequence what the views of the officers referred to concerning silver are. Those views can have no bear-

ing on legislation to affect the case. But if they could, The Times would still give them its cordial support. As matters stand in the South, nominees of the Democratic party are the nominees of the respectable white people who are determined to retain control of their State governments. Unfortunate as The Times after all this, the Governor again studied thinks control of the national law-making power by free silverites would be, it onnected with the case, and he, too, thinks that a small evil compared with control of Virginia's State government the action of the courts. Under these by a band of scalawags, carpet-baggers freumstances it could not be possible and negroes, and between the two evils for a mistake in the execution of Harris | suggested The Times will always choose the lesser.

#### THE CITY HALL CONTRACTS.

Now that the Board of Aldermen has passed the joint resolution for investigating the award of the City Hall contracts. the Council ought to be called in session at once to ratify the Board's amendment providing for a stenographer and for sum moning witnesses. This matter ought not to be allowed to lie over until the next Council meeting, which will not be held until the first Monday in June. The people are deeply interested in it, and the facts connected with it should be impartially investigated, and stated to them at once. If everything in the case is what it should be the Council committee is entilled to have that fact publicly and authoritatively stated without any delay, for delay is only increasing the distrust with which the people look upon the transaction. If there is anything wrong about it the public is entitled to have an investigation at once, while the transactions are fresh in the minds of witnesses and while those witnesses can be secured beyond doubt. The Council should be convened at once to ratify the amendment of the Board of Aldermen, and the committee should at once be appointed from the very best and most independent material in both bodies

The Philadelphia Ledger, though Republican in its inclinings, sets forth an example of fairness to its brethren in the faith that is worthy of being followed. Regarding the foolish efforts of some Republican papers to make it appear that the present unsatisfactory condition of the public finances was due to the blunderings of the present administration, which is hardly yet warm in its seat,

the Ledger says; "Nothing could be further from the truth than this, and nothing more unfair. Few, if any, are so ignorant as not to know that the existing financial situation a legacy left by the late Republican iministration to its Democratic succesadministration to its Democratic successor. The Sherman law is admittedly the cause of present conditions; its author was a Republican, it was passed by Republican votes in Congress, and approved by a Republican President. When, at the last session, the effort was made to repeal it, enough Republicans voted with a sufficient number of Democrats to defeat the repealing bill."

President Cleveland's action in deciding not to throw open the doors of the right-thinking men. That he should have been besieged by a large army of persons desiring official appointment was to have been expected. It is always so after a change of administration, and despite Republican sneers at Democratic greediness, should Mr. Cleveland be succeeded by a Republican President, his successor would have to underso the same expeportant work to perform than giving two or three hours a day to these gentlemen, and in this matter he is, as

The flasco which was the result of the recent Tennessee duel ought to be sufficlent to put a stop to the duello altogether. There was a time when if men went to the field of honor in the South they meant business, and in those days no one could pooh-pooh at the duel. But of late we have had so many French ducis in the South that the custom has very properly been almost laughed out of existence. This Memphis duel ought to give it its coup de grace.

### Amount of Gold in Circulation.

Editor Times.

Can the Treasury estimate published May 4th, of the amount of gold in cir-culation, namely, \$518,000,000, be correct? Government gold is not regarded as in irculation. On page 159 of the annual eport (December 7, '97) of the Comp-reller of the Currency we find that on September 30, '52, all the national banks seld gold and gold items as follows: Treasury certificates \$6,021,362.00 Clearing house certificates... 7,860,000 00

Total in sight .. ...\$173,932,132 00 

Total in hands of individuals and State banks.... \$345,967,888 00

Now where can all these many millions, twice as much as in all the naional banks, be?

Certainly not in possession of the State banks, because on page 25 the Comp-troller reports that 3,191 State banks held in 1801-32 "cash items, legal tenders and gold and silver," \$127.55.578, of which, judging by previous reports, only about \$40,000,000 was in gold and silver. Certainly not in the hands of the mer-

chants, because on page 36 of same re-port the deposits on September 15, 1892, n 3,473 banks amounted to \$331,205,213, of which only 88 of 1 per cent. was gold. Certainly not in the hands of individuals, because the average individual does not possess one dollar of gold or per-

haps seen one in months.

This gold may possibly be in the country, of which, however, there is not the slightest proof, but where is it? Certainly not in circulation. Or if in the country it must be hoarded, but can it possible that the American people so shrewd, so wise, so intelligent, have put beyond the public's reach and thus lost interest on \$345,000,000, or even on \$245,000,000? It is impossible, and the only sound inference is that all such Treasury estimates are not only pure conjecture, but that they are grossly misleading and injurious. The Treasury should give us more facts and less guessing, more substance and less froth.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS. Manuish Modes Are Closely Studied by the



ionable that the box affairs, for upon these with some degree of decency may be heaped the perennial collarette.

And they are jaunty and becoming with the mark of femininity upon them. If a girl will indulge in one of these comfortable utility suits she must, above all, prepare for black. Navy blue with black trimmings is the accepted creed, but red GOODS here today. There's not

wound about the skirt at uneven distances, the upper one concealing the junction of the full flounce of cloth which gives the chosen flare of skirts. The lapels are faced with black satin and the collarertes are fined with it. The bats are satiors, black, blue, white, banded with velvet, and fortified behind and at the side with bunches of violets, bachelor buttons

daisies.

A model in black and red is as follows: The skirt is plain, light and a last year's bell as far as its shape went. But the light basket weave redeemed it for the present administration. Into the skirt belt is tucked a white shirt with a high collar and a man's tie. The long cont flared well below the hips and curved in at the back. Bona fide coat lapels showed a satin facing and the collarette did the same. facing and the collarette did the same

#### The Richmond Club to be Reorganized-Its History.

8:30 o'clock in the Arlington building for the purpose of reorganizing the Richmond Chess Club. All chess players and those interested in the advancement of the noble game are invited to be present.

times embraced among its votaries the most enlightened and cultivated minds None of its followers have been more zealous than those of this city, as is evidenced by the fact that as long ago as 1857, when the European triumphs of Paul Morphy were on every tongue, there existed in our midst a chees club.

ional Bank building

One of the most noted of these players was Mr. Wickham, father of the late General Williams C. Wickham. The inter-est was not revived until 1883, when a number of the devotees of the game met n the Hanewinckel building and organiz a club, with the late Senator John Johnson as president; Judge A. M. Keil Johnson as president; Judge A. M. Keiley, of Cairo, Egypt, as vice-president, and Mr. Leroy S. Edwards as secretary and treasurer. The members of this club were eminent in the various walks of life, the clergy and bar being strongly represented. On the rolls were a governor, mayor and an Episcopal bishop.

For four years the club met in Rueger's building, during which time the Virginia Chess Association (formed in 1880) held Chess Association (formed in 1885) belo two of its annual tournaments in the rooms of the club. Consultation games team matches and correspondence games

team matches and correspondence games caused much enthusiasm among the members of the club. One consultation game in particular, in which Judge Latham, of Lyunburg, and Colonel Hoover, of Staunton, contested with certain Richmond players, is still remembered for the remarkably brilliant combinations concerted by the kerna players. concocted by the home players, which turned the tide of victory in their 'aver. In their matches with the Toronto, Canada, and Norfolk, Va., clubs in 1887, the Richmonders were defeated. From the Richmonders were defeated. From 1885 until 1891 the championship was taked away from Richmond, but in 1894, and again in 1893, Dr. Otto Myer, of this city won the championship of the State, Fron iss7 until the present time the club has been meeting in rooms in the Young Men's Christian Association bullding. During the past year, owing to the re-moval from the city of some of its most prominent members, and other causes, interest in the club has been on the wans, and practically the Richmond Chess Club

thusiastic chess player, as was Bishop H. M. Jackson, now of Alabama, and Rev. R. P. Howison, now of Fredericksburg. Indeed, its rolls have been replete with distinguished names.

With such giorious memories of a su-

cessful past, the chess players of Rich-mond should lose no time in becoming affiliated with the organization about to In the convenient and commodious

Cough no more, but take Dr. David's Cough Syrup.

Girl of '93.

OMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Great, strong, interesting retail-

ing holds the boards-an attraction

that attracts. Price shaving every

which-way-most often made pos-

sible by great buying, embracing

the holdings of the over-stocked, be

he maker or factor; frequently our

own losses-the contributed steam

to this untiring, growing, not-to-be-

A burst of confidence right here-

into forth-coming dainties, come in.

will get any thanks for precipitating

a crowd just when she's deep in

the mysteries of new goods, but

we're bound to tell. Can't help

This whole great store could be

presentably filled with the WHITE

540 places of fine DIMITIES, blg checks, small checks; hair stripes, pin stripes, bold stripes, cluster stripes, 16 2-3c, 29, 25, 29 and up to 48c for linest French.

SWISS NAINSOOK, 48 inches wide; the

52 pieces imported INDIA LINON-you

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH, 12 1-2c the

yard. It's so good that JONES CAM BRIC trembles from 20c to 16 2-3c to

keep going. Finest Jones' Cambric for

Double-fold PERSIAN MULL, French

made. A special purchase makes the %2c grade 25c to-day, The price range is 12 1-2 to 52c.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, 60 to 72 inches

wide, 59c; finest \$1.15. BLACK ORGANDIES, nearly 2 yards

wide, 75c and 31. FRENCH MARSALIA, 35c to 80, instead

of 50c to \$1. Piain white India de Decea, 40 inch, with lovely satin border with color

At the same counters the merry

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Under prices on a rising market,

Scotch double damask, pure linen; everybody culls it 2 yard, but it measures 68 inches, No match for it under 38c. This 59c. 2 1-2 yards wide, \$1.25, usually \$2. 7 pieces STAIR LINEN, red striped; very prenty. A little flutter we bought. Usually 15c; this 10c.

GINGHAM muchness, a full

1236c worth, Light, medium or

dark colors. They were not made

for 9c a yard; we retail them at

Warnsutta TWILLED SHEETING, an

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81 inch Androscoggin SHEETING to-

day 19c a yard.

A mighty pretty line of TABLE OILCLOTH is in, 44, 54, 64, 20 to 25c,
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CARD ENGRAVING now. Wed

ding Invitations are grist for our

mill, too. Correct style; high

NEW BOOKS-and books in

tion, 42c. Red and White Series-House of Seven

Gables, Scarlet Letter, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and others, 22c, "The Novel: What It Is," F. Marion

Littler prices suffice to make big-

ger selling of Fancy Woolen Dress

Stuffs. Interested? Most people

Wonderful, the response to our yester-day's under-price mean among the CHINA and GLASS. Interesting, too.

We continue all the under-prices to day—and add these for good measure-Decorated DESSERT SAUCERS, sev

and \$2.19 a doz. About 50 dozen of

just in. Usually 58c. These to-day at

Small lot fancy TEA POT RESTS, 5c

Finer, 10c from 59 and 69c. English china VEGETABLE DISHES,

Handrainted CUSPIDORS, never less

than 46c. To-day 28c. GAS GLOBES, 4 and 5 inch, crystal

Paintel FLOWER POTS, been 18, 34 and

46c; any for 10c. ICE CREAM SETS. Yesterday you'd

have paid \$3.45, 4.36, \$5.40 or \$7.92, according to choice. To-day any for \$2.

ENGAGEMENT, SOUVENIR, TEA,
BOUILLON and ART CUPS and SAU-

CERS, hundreds of the daintiest bits

of china in town. To-day you can buy any at just half price. To-morrow

buy any at just hair price. 10-indexy you can't. Markest 50c to \$3.50. To-day 25c to \$1.75.

We'll shade all ART CHINA for to-day to half value—but this don't mean to half marked price, as our every-

Usual \$1 CLOTHES HORSE for 49c.

White cedar TUBS, from bound; clear, excellent tubs, 57 in, circumference, for

"Gypsy" OIL STOVE, one burner; else-

where \$1; here 52c. To-day 50c. 220 WATERING POTS, 2 quart size, at

The NORTH STAR REFRIGE-

THE COHEN CO.

day price is way under value.

amber, blue, opal; some etchel, choice; some have been 50c.

from 24c. Decorated MUGS, 5c from 19c.

them; any at 75c a doz. French China DESSERT SAUCERS

grade work. June is just ahead.

new dress-

yard; tie is the market price. Full

How? No matter. Enjoy it-

printing, to-day in two grades-16 and

40c grade is Lic. The 60c grade is 25c to-day.

know none is made in India; some is French, some American. This French was never less than 12 1-2c. To-day

Take Elevator.

it-and don't want to.

fagged business.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 11, 1893.



IN MANNISH ATTIRE.

If it weren't for the saving bretelles and ruffles and flounces of the unquenchable feminine fussiness we would be doomed to a dreary monotony of prevailing man in into forth-coming dainties, come in er morning strolls, our outings and our

ravelings abroad. Eight of ten girls one meets these days Eight of ten girls one meets these days on Broadway are severely caparisoned forth in glossy shirts tucked into their skirt band, square cut box coats with silk-faced lapels, or long "basque" coats opening upon bright colored waistcoats, and the restrained shirt front again. These latter coats, which dare to fit, are more popular though less immoderately fashionable that the box affairs, for upon these with some descript of desency may be

a weak spot in the stock-it's crowded; that's all. It's pleasant choosing from such plenty. Be it and black, tan and black, golden brown and black and yellow and black are French, German, English or Amerihosen by the heretic who wishes a chie can goods, if it's seasonable it's black satin milliners' folds are

#### A GAME OF CHESS.

There will be a meeting to-night at

The game of chess, so scientific, and yet so entertaining, has from the earliest

Some of the members of that club are still living, and are full of reminiscences of the visit of Morphy to Richmond during the late war, and of the visits since that time of Sellman, Martinez, Mackenzie and other celebrated masters of the rame, "who have come and conquered."
The old Richmond Chess Chib vas
broken up by the war, but the chess
blayers of the city were accustomed to cet in what is now the Merchants' Na-

has passed out of existence.

Recognizing the necessity of such an organization, and the maintenance of rooms where players can meet in combat over the checkered board, it has been determined to call a meeting of chess chess club upon a permanent and

Among the well-known players in Rich Among the well-known players in Rem-mond are: General Peyton Wise, Dr. J. B. Newton, Colonel W. F. Wickham, Dr. Otto Myer, Messrs, W. B. Robins, Clem. Knox, C. W. Macfarlane, C. L. Pane, Judge G. R. London, O. F. Blankenship, Edward Murray, Leroy S. Edwards, Wyndham Meredith, Major P. A. Well-ford, Dr. George A. Taber, J. D. W. Wyndham Meredith, Major F. A. Welf-ford, Dr. George A. Taber, J. D. W. Churchill, J. B. Gordon, Colonel R. F. Morriss, R. M. S. Valentine, Colonel J. B. Cary, T. A. Cary, W. Mac, Jones, I. K. Walthall, J. H. Whitty, S. W. Travers, W. P. DeSaussure and Rev. The late Rev. Dr. Dashiell was an en-

quarters which have been secured, and under auspices of sound managers, there is every reason for predicting that its future career will be more pleasant and successful than that which it has hitherto pursued, and that Richmond will continue the chess capital of the State, and the Richmond Club the Mecca of Virginia players.

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50, Tic. and \$1 a pair.

Ladies' Fast Black Lisle Hose, plain and drop stitch, lace unkles and em-

35, 50, 62 1-2, 75c., \$1, \$1.25 a pair. Ladies' Colored Pure Silk Hose, plain drop stitch, light shades, russet and

Ladies' Fast Black Pure Silk Hose, plain, ribbed and Jace ankles. CHILDREN'S COLORED HOSE.

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